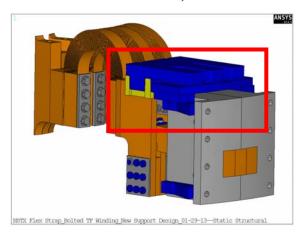


NSTX Upgrade TF Strap Assembly Fingers

NSTXU-CALC-132-14-00

Rev 0

December 11, 2013



Prepared By:

Larry Dudek, for T. Willard, M Mardenfeld, A. Brooks, Yuhu Zhai

Reviewed By:

P. Titus

PPPL Calculation Form

Calculation # NSTX-CALC-132-14-00

Revision #0

WP #**1672** (ENG-032)

Purpose of Calculation: (Define why the calculation is being performed.)

NSTX-U Upgrade TF Lead Flag Extensions Support Brackets were originally modeled as part of NSTX-U-CALC-132-06. Results indicated that parts needed to be more robust to withstand in service loads. Geometry has been iterated and a new calculation is required to document results.

References (List any source of design information including computer program titles and revision levels.)

- [1] Drawing E-DC1463
- [2] NSTX-CALC-132-06, T Willards TF Strap Calculation
- [3] NSTX Structural Design Criteria
- [4] NSTX Design Point Spreadsheet
- [5] NSTXU-CALC-12-06-00 Rev 0, Aluminum Block, P. Titus October18 2011
- [6] Special Metals "Blue book" Bulletin on Inconel 718
- [7] National Spherical Torus Experiment NSTX CENTER STACK UPGRADE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT NSTX_CSU-RQMTS-GRD Revision 0 March 30, 2009 [8] "Mechanical, Electrical and Thermal Characterization of G10CR and G11CR Glass Cloth/Epoxy Laminates Between Room Temperature and 4 deg. K", M.B. Kasen et al , National Bureau of Standards, Boulder Colorado.

Assumptions (Identify all assumptions made as part of this calculation.)

See Ref [2]

Calculation (Calculation is either documented here or attached)

See Attached.

Conclusion (Specify whether or not the purpose of the calculation was accomplished.)

The tabs on the fingers were modeled as a continuous solid. The peak stress is where welds are proposed. As long as the welds are full penetration with a backing fillet, and it is properly aged, it will be OK. The weld should be ground smooth to remove irregularities from the weld start/stop. In the original model, the root of the tab has a radius that would be provided by the backing fillet. With these details, the weld will be consistent with Tom Willards analysis [2].

The G-10 sleeve/spacers have a peak stress that corresponds to the location of the tab peak stress. The peak stress is a combination of shear and local compression. The fabric plane of the G-10 should be oriented parallel to the end face of the sleeve/spacer.

Cognizant Engineer's printed name, signature, and date
I have reviewed this calculation and, to my professional satisfaction, it is properly performed and correct.
Checker's printed name, signature, and date

Executive Summary

Tom Willard originally modeled the TF joint assembly [2] The focus of the analysis was the TF strap that connected to the inner leg. . The calculations later included the hardware connections to the outer leg. Tom updated his modeling of the fingers and the flag extensions in February 2012, and the power point slides from his Peer review are included in this calculation. The finger details which are the focus of this calculation provide support for the outer TF flag connections. The finger details were intended to be machined from a solid.

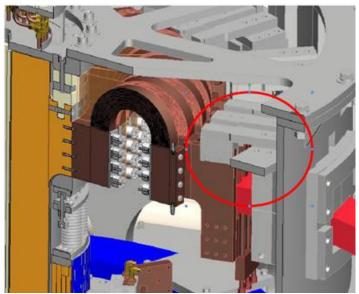


Figure 1 TF Flex Joint with Fingers Highlighted

. The finger material specified was Inconel 718. This is expensive both in terms of material and in the machining costs. M. Mardenfeld proposes to weld the finger tabs and then finish machine where needed and then do a final heat treat to restore the strength of the 718. Tom Willard left all the analysis files, and with a capable computer these could be queried and the stresses in the local areas of the fingers, where welds are prorposed, could be investigated. Art Brooks loaded the results files and provided the plots of the areas of interest.

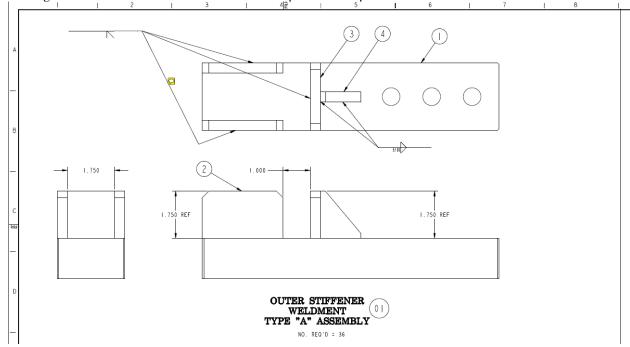


Figure 2 Type A "Finger"

. The peak stress is where welds are proposed. As long as the welds are full penetration with a backing fillet, and it is properly aged, it will be OK. The weld should be ground smooth to remove irregularities from the weld start/stop. In the original model, the root of the tab has a radius that would be provided by the backing fillet. With these details, the weld will be consistent with Tom Willards analysis [2].

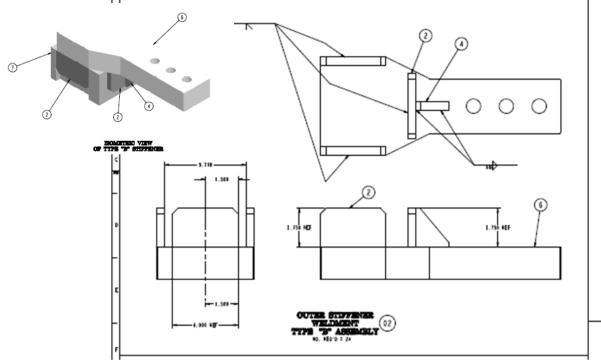


Figure 3 Type B "Finger

The bolted connection to the ring and the ring connection to the umbrella structure wall has evolves since Tom Willard built his model. Analyses of a later configuration is included in ref [5], but the specific details of the bolting and ring attachment to the aluminum block reinforcements has not been determined yet (as of Dec 2013)

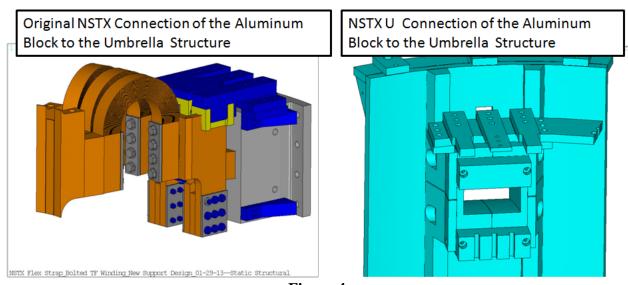


Figure 4

Art Brooks Post Process of the Finger Details

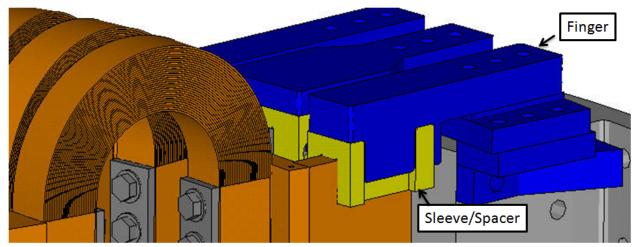


Figure 5

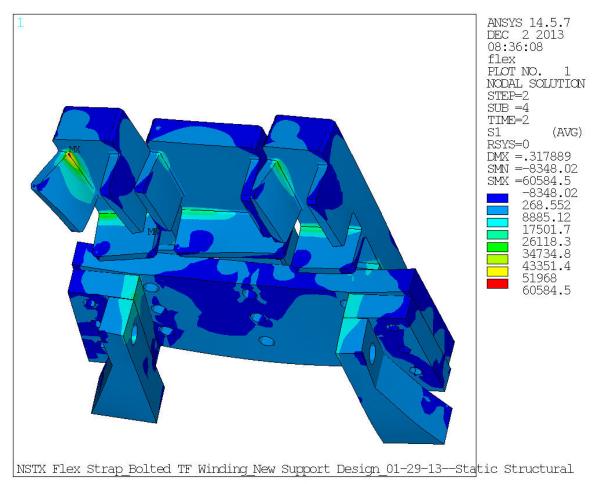


Figure 6

Weld Fatigue Properties

Weldments were found to have a room-temperature fatigue strength (10⁸ cycles) of approximately 62.5 ksi (tested in R.R. Moore rotating-beam apparatus). They were made from hot-rolled, annealed (per AMS 5596) 0.500-in. plate, joined with 0.125-in.-diameter INCONEL Filler Metal 718 by the gas tungsten-arc process. Samples were aged 1325°F/8 hr, F.C. to 1150°F, hold at 1150°F for total aging time of 18 hours and tested as polished specimens. In comparable tests, alloy 718 bar had a fatigue strength (10⁸ cycles) of 89.0 ksi.

Figure 7 Excerpt from Special Metals Bulletin on 718

The 60 ksi peak stress in the tab weld is acceptable based on the special metals, ref [6] indication of the endurance limit at 62.5 ksi, and the required life of, 20,000 full power stress cycles (fron the NSTX GRD) [7]

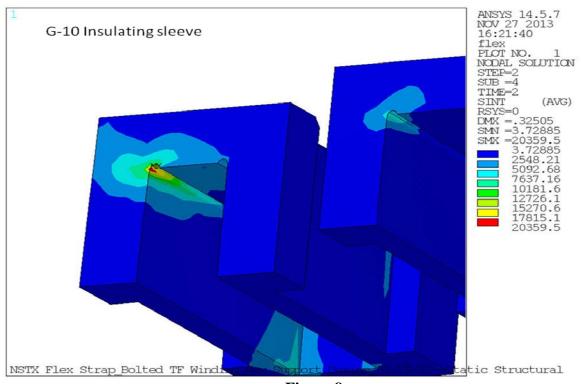


Figure 8

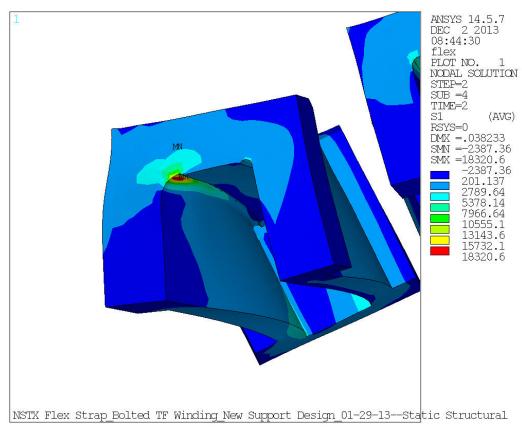


Figure 9

The stress component plots are intended to show the directional nature of the stresses on the sleeve/spacer. The plane of the reinforcement of the G-10 should be parallel to he end face in these plots.

Insulating Material Strengths

	@4	@77	@292 degK		
Comp.Strength Normal to Fiber					
G-10CR	749	693	420 Mpa Ref[8]		
G-11CR	776	799	461 MPa Ref[8]		
Tensile Strength (Warp)					
G-10CR	862	825	415 MPa Ref[8]		
G-11CR	872	827	469 MPa Ref[8]		
Tensile Strength (Fill)					
G-10CR	496	459	257 MPa Ref[8]		
G-11CR	553	580	329 MPa Ref[8]		

The RT tensile strength in the reinforced direction is 257 MPa or 37 ksi – sufficient for the 20 ksi applied in the corner

Finger Loads Post Processing by Yuhu Zhai

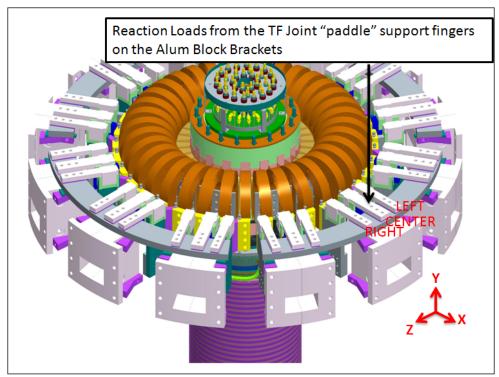


Figure 9

Hi Pete,

Mon 7/25/2011 4:21 PM

Please find attached the reaction loads at TF joint support fingers (LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT). The results are extracted via post-processing from Tom Willard Flex Strap model – with imported body temperature from transient thermal analysis and body force density from Maxwell.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Reaction Forces

Regards, Yuhu

	Fx (kN)	Fy (kN)	Fz (kN)	Net Force (kN)
LEFT	-19.9	3.35	4.56	20.7
CENTER	-18.0	0.46	-0.46	18.0
RIGHT	-27.6	-12.6	2.42	30.4

Reaction Moments

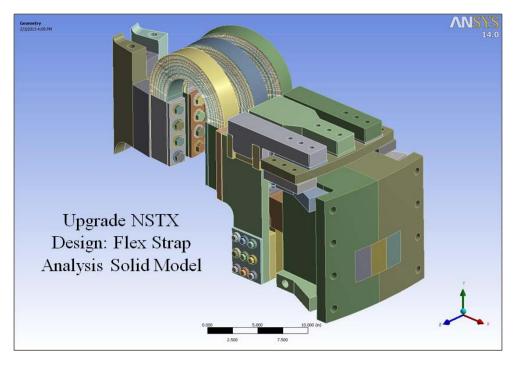
	Tx (kNm)	Ty (kNm)	Tz (kNm)	Net Moment (kNm)
LEFT	0.03	-1.54	0.036	1.54
CENTER	0.05	0.54	0.29	0.62
RIGHT	0.14	1.2	1.78	2.15

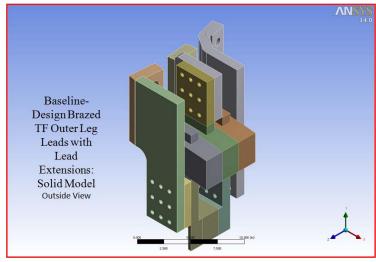
Moment is given at the center of the Flex Strap global model

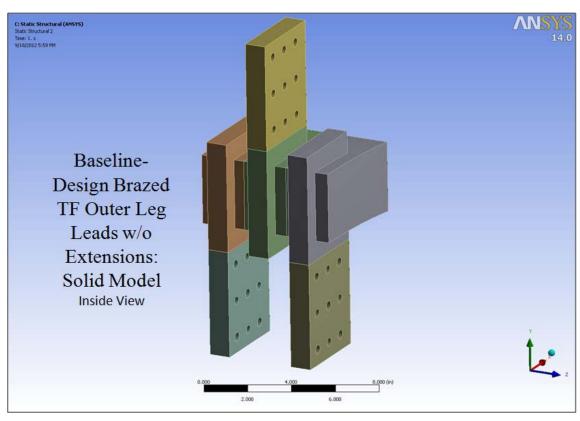
Figure 10

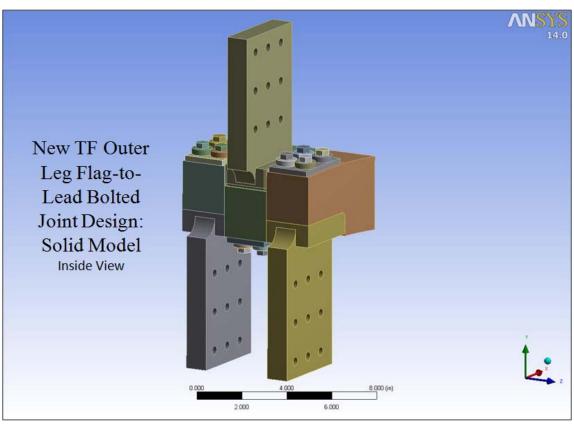
TF Outer Leg Flag-to-Lead Bolted Joint Design T. Willard

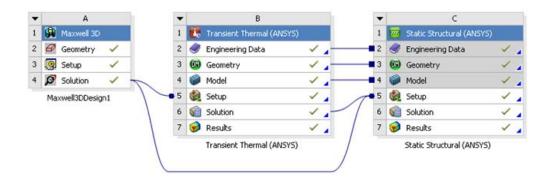
02-04-13



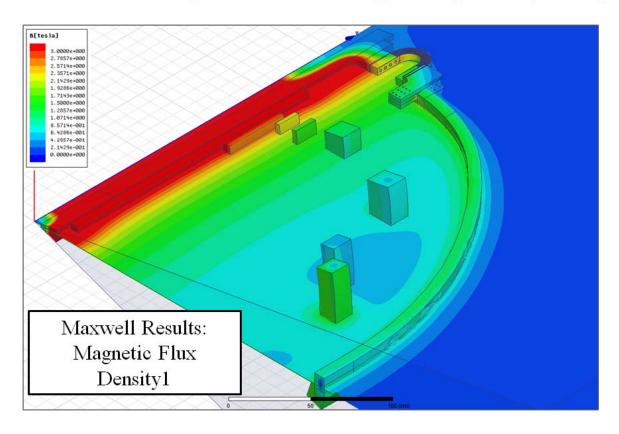


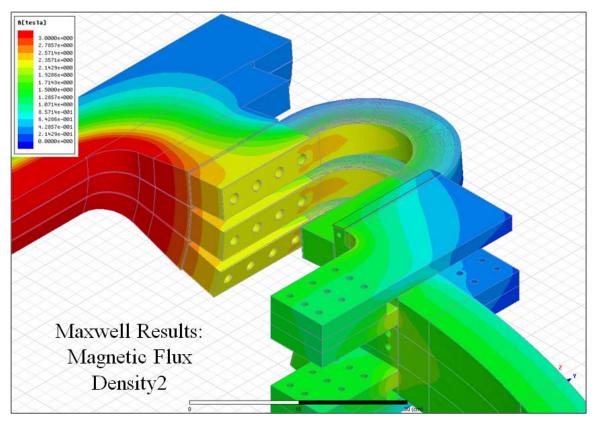


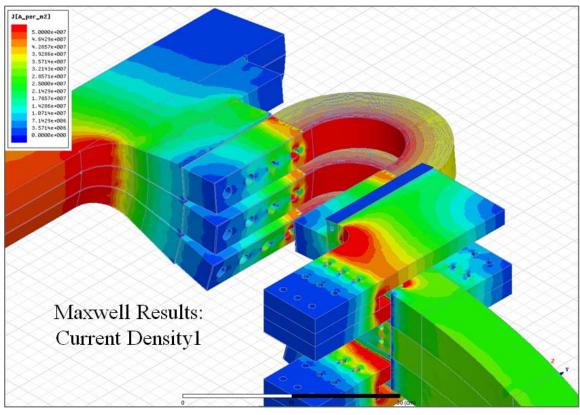


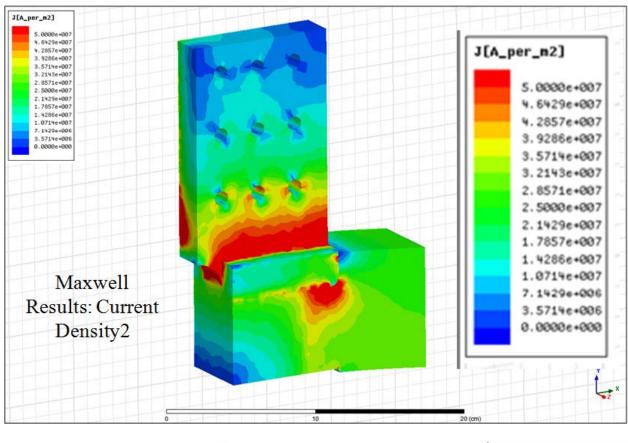


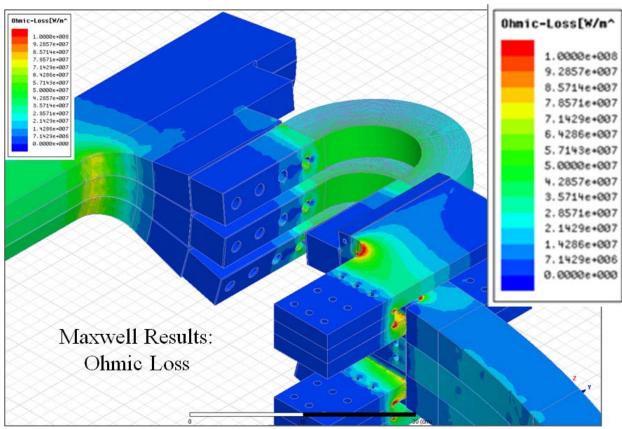
New TF Outer Leg Bolted Joint Design Analysis Project Page

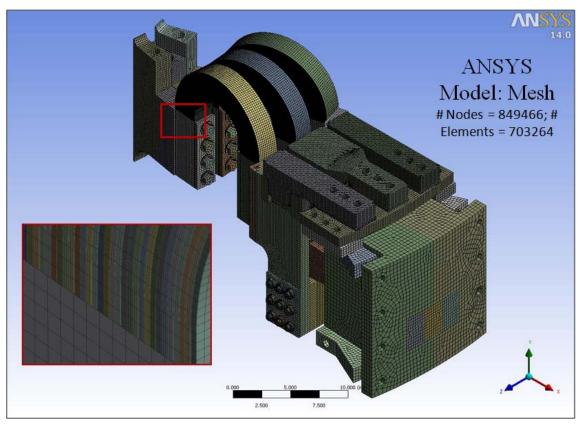


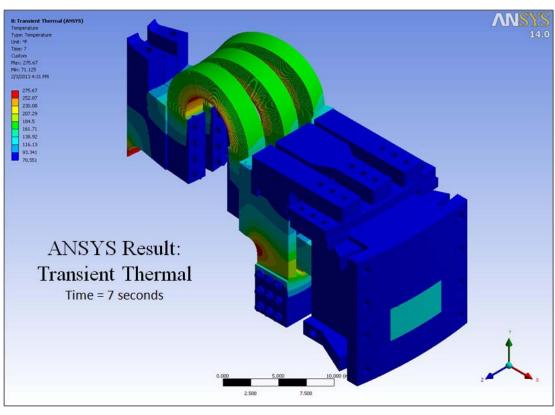


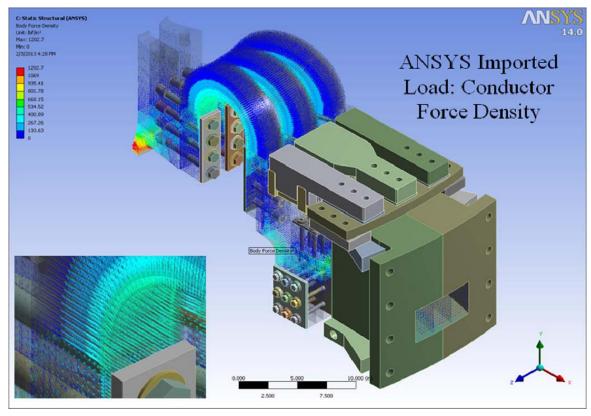


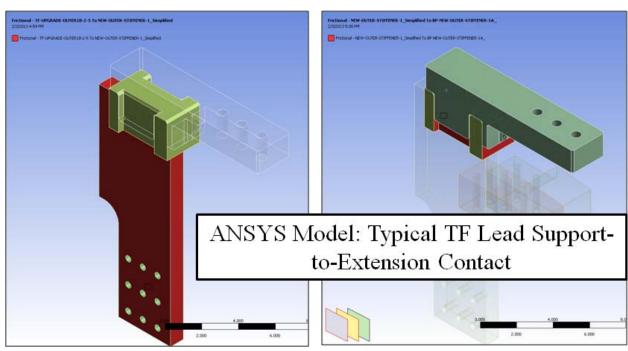


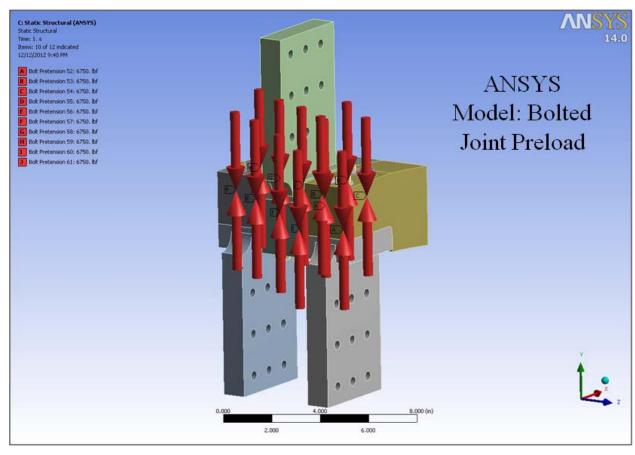


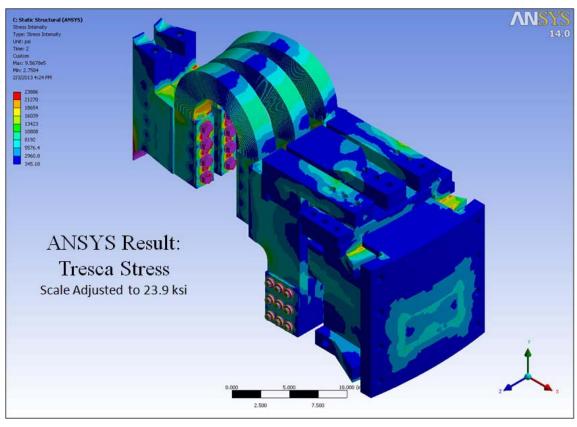


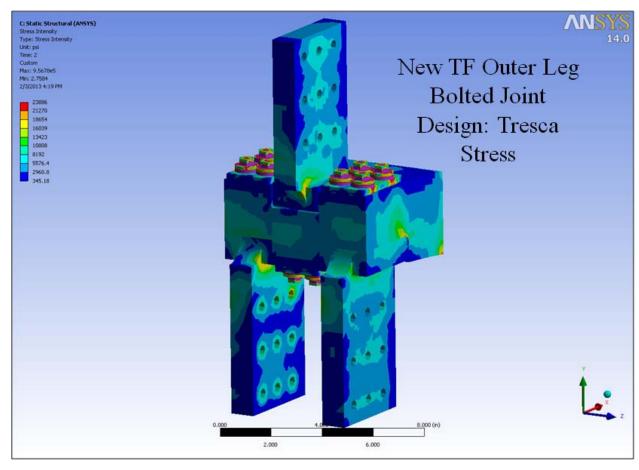


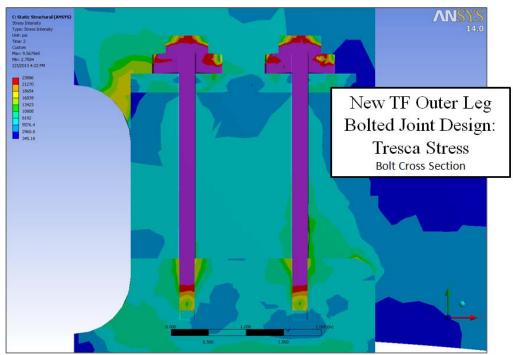


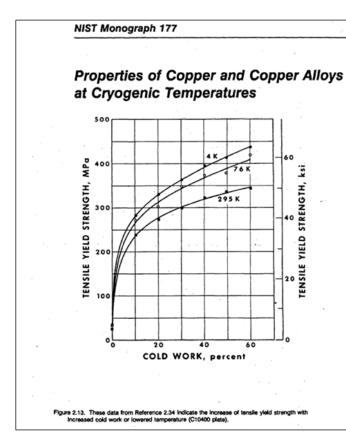






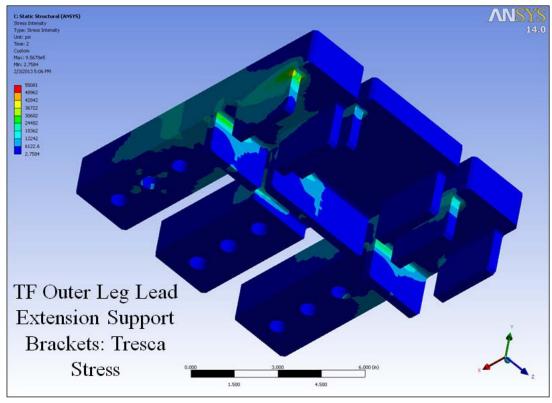


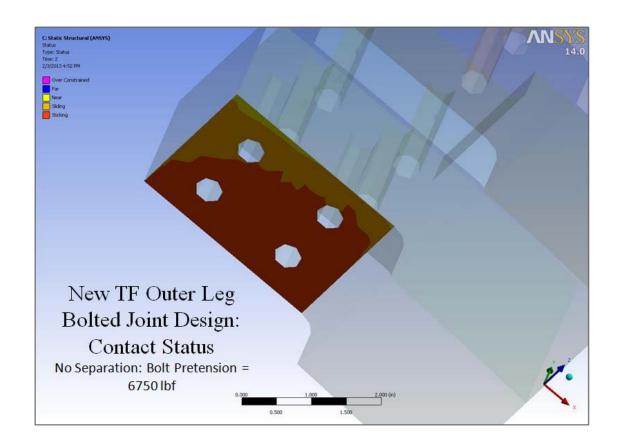




TF Outer Leg C10700 Copper: Yield Strength vs % Cold Work

Min. Anneal Temp = 475 C



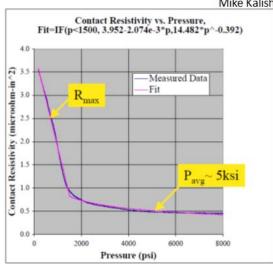




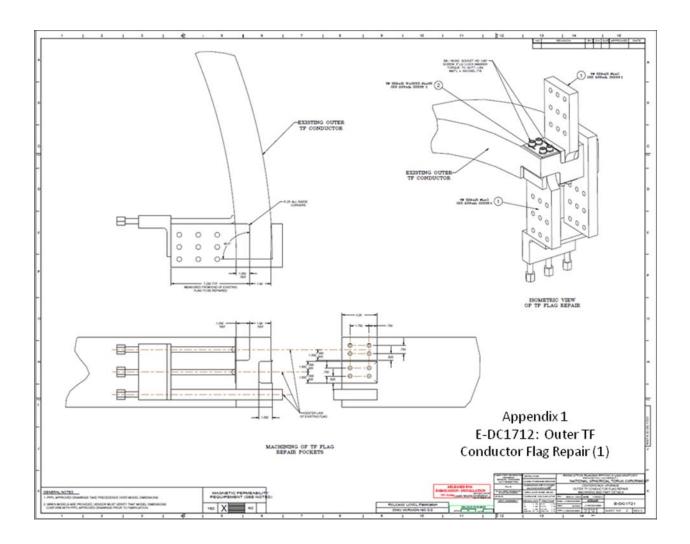


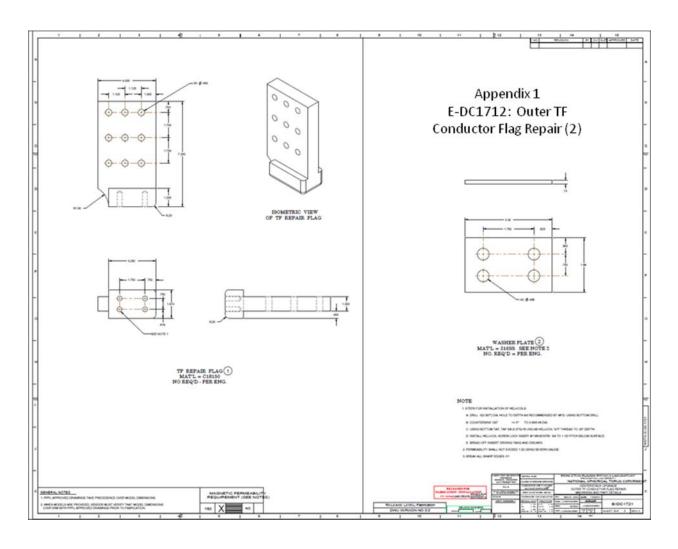
CONTACT PRESSURE & RESISTANCE

TF Flag Electrical Contact Resistance versus Contact Pressure Measurements
Mike Kalish, Tom Kozub

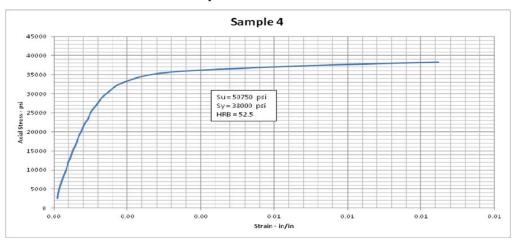








TF Flag Connection Copper Material Test – Stress/Strain Curve Detail



Inconel 718 **Belleville Springs**



Solon Manufacturing Co. 800-323-9717 - Fax 440-286-9047 e-mail - solon@solonmfg.com

Inconel 718 Nickel Alloy (ASTM 8637)

Operating temperature range: - 400 ° to 1100° F. For high temperature service in corrosive atmospheres. Indoor / outdoor service. Non-magnetic. Finish: Scale-free and deburred.

Part Number	Bolt Size	ID Min	OD Max	THK (T)	HP	DEF (h)	FLAT LOAD	TORQUE #
06L21718	#6	0.142	0.281	0.020	0.032	0.00519	150	0.4
06M26718	#6	0.142	0.344	0.025	0.040	0.007(1)	230	0.6
06H31718	#6	0.142	0.406	0.030	0.052	0.009(1)	350	0.7
08L26718	#8	0.168	0.344	0.025	0.032	0.00611	250	0.7
08M31718	#8	0.168	0.406	0.030	0.045	0.0080	370	1.0
010L31718	#10	0.196	0.406	0.030	0.048	0.007(1)	325	1.1
4L42718	1/4	0.258	0.563	0.040	0.064	0.01111	615	2.5
4M52718	1/4	0.258	0.688	0.050	0.085	0.015(1)	930	3.9
4H61718	1/4	0.258	0.813	0.061	0.100	0.018	1,300	5.5
51032718	5/16	0.317	0.630	0.030	0.058	0.01419	365	1.9
51040718	5/16	0.317	0.630	0.040	0.053	0.012	600	3.1
5L52718	5/16	0.322	0.688	0.050	0.063	0.013	1,000	5.2
5M61718	5/16	0.322	0.813	0.061	0.077	0.016	1,400	7.3
5H70718	5/16	0.322	0.938	0.068	0.090	0.020	1,700	8.9
51680718	5/16	0.322	1.000	0.077	0.101	0.021	2,100	11.3
5EH80718	5/16	0.322	1.063	0.077	0.100	0.023	2,050	10.7
61240718	3/8	0.380	0.755	0.040	0.056	0.016	700	4.4
61261718	3/8	0.380	0.755	0.061	0.073	0.012	1,400	8.8
6L61718	3/8	0.386	0.813	0.061	0.075	0.014	1,200	7.5
6M70718	3/8	0.386	0.938	0.068	0.087	0.019	1,700	12.5
6H80718	3/8	0.386	1.063	0.077	0.101	0.024	2,400	15.0
6EH89718	3/8	0.386	1.188	0.089	0.119	0.026	2,900	18.1
71445718	7/16	0.442	0.880	0.045	0.064	0.019	1,000	7.3

